

Semi-Weekly Tribune

IRA L. BARE, Editor and Publisher.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915

Predicts Industrial Chaos.

Speaking before 150 leading members of the progressive party of Indiana, George W. Perkins, of New York, chairman of the national executive committee of that party, declared that industrial chaos would result in this country after the European war was over, through the flooding of the markets of the United States with European manufactured products. He asserted the only solution of this problem was in non-partisan tariff commission such as was proposed by the progressive party in 1912.

Reviewing what he believed would be the inevitable results of the heavy importations from European countries after the war, Mr. Perkins said that domestic competition would be paralyzed and that home commerce and manufacture would suffer irreparable injury.

Nebraska Wins First Place.

The Nebraska agricultural station won first place in its exhibit at the international dry farming congress held recently in Denver. Displays were sent both from the central station at Lincoln and from the experimental sub-station at North Platte. The display from Lincoln showed the relation of environmental conditions to the use of water by crops and the relation of the kind of crops to water requirements. The exhibit from North Platte showed the relative yields from different tillage methods, and the varieties of trees adapted to western Nebraska conditions. A number of trees were also shown that are not adapted to western Nebraska.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS

October 4, 1915.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Herminghaus, Springer and White. The following claims were allowed on general fund:

Hongland & Hoagland, balance attorney's fees in tax case of U. P. R. Co., \$326.70.

Nebraska Telephone Co. rent for Oct., \$18.75.

Nebraska Telephone Co. toll charges, \$13.25.

J. B. Hemphill, printing \$16.25.

W. R. Weekly, appraising road No. 386, \$3.00.

On bridge fund:

George Hoover, bridge work, \$79.79.

John R. Ritter, bridge work, \$402.57.

Paul G. Meyer, inspector, Platte precinct bridge, \$104.00.

On road funds:

Fletcher Triggs, road work district 39, \$6.00.

H. C. Frandsen, road work district 39, \$9.00.

W. R. Weekly balance due for 1914 settlement, district 24, \$75.00.

On commissioner districts:

W. D. Waldo, grading road to South Platte River bridge, district 1, \$400.00.

W. D. Waldo, road work, district 2, \$21.00.

A consent petition for a road signed by Peter Burke and others is presented to the board for action. Said petition reads as follows: Commencing at a point about 80 rods east of the northwest corner of section 16, town 12, range 28, running thence in a south-easterly direction on the west side of Cottonwood canyon next to the foothills about one mile across said section 16, and connecting with public road No. 237, and all damages having been waived by Peter Burke, owner of said land, the board being of the opinion that said road is for the public good, grants the petition.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

C. W. YOST, County Clerk.

October 5, 1915.

Board met same as yesterday. Present: Herminghaus, Springer and county clerk.

The board spent the day viewing roads in south part of county and stood adjourned until tomorrow.

October 7, 1915.

Board met same as yesterday. Present: Herminghaus and Springer.

Board proceeded to draw and did draw the jury list for November term of district court.

The county surveyor is hereby instructed to survey that portion of Sec. 36, T. 10, R. 26 which is divided by reason of public road through it and compute the acreage cut off. Also to measure the fence which Mr. Wilcox had on side of the road.

Whereupon the board adjourns to Oct. 11, 1915.

County Supt. Gantt returned yesterday from Wallace, where she spent a part of this week on school matters.

G. E. Winslow left today for Dickens where he has the contract to build the new school house which will be erected there. The building will be 35x55 of brick and two stories high.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morin, of Lead City, S. D., arrived yesterday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pillion. Mr. Morin is a brother of Mrs. Pillion and formerly lived in North Platte.

Ray and Melton Raney, of Wallace, were business visitors in town yesterday.

Mrs. R. A. Scott, of Sutherland, came down yesterday to visit relatives for a few days.

Joe Larson has returned from a week's visit in Omaha, and at his old home in St. Paul, Neb.

Mrs. Fred Elliott went to Grand Island yesterday afternoon for a short visit.

Stebbins Sounds an Alarm.

(Lucien Stebbins, of North Platte, in the Omaha Bee.)

To the Editor of the Bee: From a report of the Farmers' congress recently held in Omaha, it appears that the sage of Silver Creek did not approve of the woman suffrage plank of the resolutions, claiming that it was no part of farming. So much so good for Wooster. Passing minor matters of entertainment, we come to the prime purpose of the Omaha farmers' congress, the endorsement of Wilson's democratic administration which was reported unanimously. The query now comes up, are all the farmers in Nebraska democrats, or were only democrats invited to the congress?

The great common people of this country have become indifferent to party affiliation. They recognize what is termed the "invisible government" is not confined to any one party. They also recognize that the taking advantage of being in power by any party to advertise its special interests does not contribute to the merit of such party. If a farmers' congress was not a place to propagandize woman's suffrage—sure it is not a place to propagandize any political party's interest. The people should get wise to this trick regardless of the party that performs it.

Democracy is a principle—the antipode of aristocracy—not a party. The democracy of Jefferson and the Republicanism of Lincoln are one significance of opposition of aristocracy. Regardless of present party contention to amuse the public, there are three basic principles of a prosperous people in this age of civilization.

1. The land upon which to subsist—this includes labor and its products.

2. Means of transportation of commodities.

3. The medium of exchange values—this we call money. Whoever owns one of these three controls the other two, and whoever owns the three holds the nation in slavery.

I do not propose to here eulogize or criticize any party, but as parties are under consideration they must be mentioned. Barring for want of space a consideration of the United States banking system, we come to the federal reserve system, which the democratic party has spent three years to materialize, outside of the time they spent on the tariff and other nonsense. The federal reserve system has placed the commerce and industry of this nation in control of seven directors. No person or parties can do any extended amount of business without their consent. They can carry on the war in Europe indefinitely without a dollar of lawful money.

They can control with other international alliances the commerce of the world on the unlimited credit of this government. But the farmer whose labor supports the system cannot borrow a dollar from it to save himself from bankruptcy.

Wake up you farmers! Send some farmers to congress. If they have to go on foot, and have to carry a shotgun to defend the farmers' interest, Wilson will soon have to call a kindergarten school, and Bryan has gone to sleep in the "gentle life." Somebody has got to "get there!"

The system that is in operation will drift this nation to international despotism unless the farmers arouse themselves before it is eternally too late. Martial law once declared to dominate civil strife, and your opportunities are at an end.

Fred Warren, of Denver, formerly police judge of this city, has been seriously ill for some time and last week the local homestead of Yeomen, of which he was a member, agreed to grant the use of half of his insurance policy, on account of permanent disability.

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Wessberg has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Prop., Buffalo, N. Y.

John Takes Many Words

In Referring to His Sign.

There were three staid and sturdy old timers; whose worth for truth and veracity could scarcely be questioned; sat on the jury that condemned the poor old piece of inanimate matter to be hung wires and nails and other such fixtures, as are commonly used upon such ghastly occasions, until the judgment day, unless such sentence is sooner suspended by those in charge of the aforesaid poor old piece of inanimate matter.

So now LeMaster has a sign. Kissed by the morning sun. Old Sol skips it through the day. Then takes a peep when almost done. A burning desire of late we've had to see our long name in the air; When passing up Dewey, peep in the alley.

It's easy to see it hanging up there. It's only a trick we've lately brought out. The eyes of our patrons to catch. Just follow this sign till the door you come to. And gently take hold of the latch. Squeeze on the handle till you hear it go click.

Then gently push in on the door. You'll find yourself entering into the place. You were looking for a long time before.

Here you will find us happy as larks. You'll be glad of the day you were born; For any old thing we surely can fix. From hair pins; well, to September Morn.

Oh yes we forgot to say where. This beautiful emblem reposes: In the alley twist Front and Sixth. Whose order is anything but roses. Come in and see us about that.

Lutheran Sunday Services. 9:45 a. m. Sunday School. 11 a. m. Morning worship. Sermon subject, "Household Duties."

4 p. m. Young People's Missionary. Study of Alaska's People. 7:30 Evening Worship. Sermon subject, "Busy Bodies." Special music at both services. The "Jehoida Chest" will be set out at both services to receive the monthly offering for the church building fund.

ITS TWO YEARS OLD. But Mrs. Wessberg Says Its Just as Good Today as When It Was First Made.

Two years ago Mrs. Wessberg testified to complete relief from kidney ills.

She now says there has not been the slightest return of the trouble.

North Platte sufferers will take a great deal of comfort in Mrs. Wessberg's statement.

Read what she says: Mrs. A. G. Wessberg, 708 west fourth street, North Platte, Neb., says: "I had a dragging pain in my back and trouble with my kidneys. A doctor diagnosed my case as a floating kidney. Many a day I was unable to stand on account of the pain in my kidneys and the kidney secretions were unnatural. An operation was advised, but luckily I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. After a few days' use the pains began to be less severe and in six weeks I was completely cured."

After a lapse of over two years, Mrs. Wessberg said: "I again heartily endorse Doan's Kidney Pills. This medicine cured me of kidney trouble and I have been in splendid health ever since."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Wessberg has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Prop., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Notary's Discomfiture

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

Many years ago in the city of Rheims, in France, which has of late been the scene of fighting between the French and the Germans, there lived an old notary. In France a notary is a lawyer, but in the olden time a lawyer was not of much more importance so far as his work was concerned than a notary is with us today. Jules Farleux, the notary of Rheims, had accumulated some 50,000 francs, which had come to him through small fees. This sum—\$79,000 in our money—was quite a fortune in those days, especially in France, where everything was very cheap and one could live comfortably on a small income.

The old man had one child, a daughter, Delphine, to whom he expected to leave his property, and it was his expectation that she should marry a man having at least an equal amount. What was his chagrin, therefore, when he learned that she had fallen in love with Alphonse Du Bois, a young fellow who had just been graduated from a law school in Paris and settled in Rheims to practice his profession without a son to his name. The notary simply forbade his daughter to have anything to do with the man.

One day three men came into Jules Farleux's office, and after asking if and being assured that he was the "distinguished notary" with whom so many persons trusted their affairs and their moneys they asked him to take care of 100,000 francs in gold which was theirs jointly. Jules accepted the trust, it being agreed that he should deduct 5 per cent of the amount when the money was returned. He was then asked to draw up a contract to that effect, in which he stipulated to pay over the money to the three men together and not to any one or two of them separately. The contract having been signed, the men departed, leaving the gold on a table. As the notary was gathering it up to put in his strong box one of the men returned, saying he had been deputed by the others to count the money before it was put away. While he was doing so a stranger came hurriedly into the office and, after taking the notary into a rear room, asked him some questions concerning a matter which he seemed to consider of immediate importance. The notary tried to get away from him, but found it impossible. When he was permitted to return to the other room both the money and the man who had been counting it were gone.

Farleux found himself in a very unpleasant position. He had received for 100,000 francs which he was to pay to the three owners together. One of them had taken the amount, and the notary would be obliged to indemnify the others, which would require nearly double all he possessed. He heard nothing from any of the men for a month; then one morning the two who had lost their share came to him and demanded it.

The notary believed that the men had conspired to swindle him, but unless he could prove this he had no hope of saving the little fortune he had been a lifetime in accumulating and which was to go to his daughter for a dowry. He made every effort to prove that the men were dishonest and in collusion, but was not able to do so.

After a formal demand for their money the two men put the case in the courts, and a day was set for trial. Alphonse Du Bois learned of the case from his sweetheart, Louise, and the probable loss of her dowry. He told her to say to her father that he would save him from the swindle if he would consent to his marriage with her. Louise gave the old man the message and it made him very angry.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Does this populay who has no experience in the law propose to do what I, who have been a notary for forty years, cannot do?"

Louise argued with her father, saying that nothing would be lost by permitting Alphonse to take the case and something might be gained. Since the old man's principal grief was that she would be deprived of her dowry, she finally won him over, but not until the case had been called in court, and if any defense was to be put in it must be done at once. Then the notary, who could see no possible excuse under the contract to avoid indemnifying the plaintiffs, agreed that in case Du Bois saved his fortune it should go to Louise as his bride.

The young lawyer arose in court and called for a reading of the contract. When the reader came to the words, "And the said Farleux shall pay to the said depositors together and to no one or two separately the sum of 100,000 francs," Du Bois stopped him and said:

"Your honor, my client is ready to pay the 100,000 francs specified under the contract to the three depositors together, but is prohibited by the contract from paying the money to two of them separately."

The judge dismissed the case, for the moment the third man who had gone off with the funds should appear he would be arrested, and the notary need not pay till he was present.

The man who had gone away with the deposit never returned, and the notary was never again called on to pay it. Du Bois married Louise, but declined to permit her to accept the dowry. The reputation he made by his handling of the case in court brought him a practice that eventually made him rich.

WARMTH



At this time of year is necessary for Health.

One of these portable Gas Heaters is just what you need. We have them from \$2.50 up suitable for every purpose.

North Platte Light & Power Co.

C. R. MOREY, Mgr.



The Man With a Policy

is the man you should always welcome—provided it is a Policy of Fire Insurance in a good, strong and reliable Company—one that pays its obligations promptly. The companies I represent have the best reputations in this line. We ask you to investigate our claims and you will then find it to your advantage to insure with me.

C. F. TEMPLE,
REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE
ROOMS 1 AND 2, I. O. O. F. BUILDING,
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

About "Watered Stock"

Not a cent's worth of "watered stock" has ever been issued, or any fictitious values or intangible assets claimed, by this Company.

A dollar has been actually invested in telephone property for every dollar's worth of stock, bonds or other securities issued.

We endeavor to keep our property in good repair, operate it efficiently, give our employees living wages, and finally pay a fair rate of interest on the money actually invested in the property.

Economy in Construction

The Bell System is conceded to be the best constructed and best equipped telephone organization in the world, yet the capitalization of the Bell properties is less per telephone than any other comprehensive telephone system on earth.

The Bell organization has created and developed the entire telephone art. Almost without exception, no important telephone improvements have been created by any other telephone administration, either in this country or abroad.



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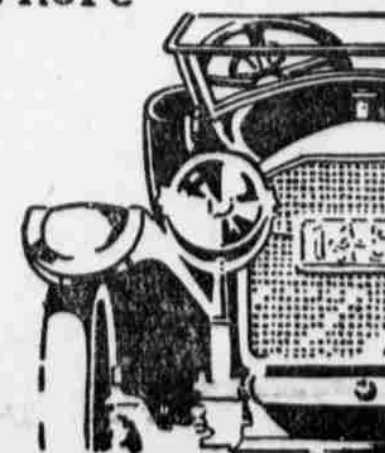
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OMAHA



DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Besides those qualities which evidence the fine engineering skill employed in manufacturing and assembling the entire power plant, there are other qualities that enable you to realize to the full delights of motoring.

The one-man top with its jiffy curtains, for example assures you instant protection against inclement weather.

The car's unusual roominess, the depth and softness of the real leather upholstery with its filling of of natural curled hair, the design of the seats, and the buoyancy and sensitiveness of the self-lubricating springs, make you unmindful of distance.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower.
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster, complete,
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